

Study on Weak Nonlinearities of the Large-Scale Structure via the Lagrangian Picture

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論文内容要旨

In this thesis, we study weak nonlinearities of the cosmological large-scale structure via the Lagrangian picture, which include the nonlinear gravitational clustering and the nonlinear redshift space distortion.

First, we present improved models for the nonlinear real- and redshift-space power spectrum in Lagrangian resummation theory (LRT), the nonlinear perturbation theory (PT) via the Lagrangian picture originally proposed by Matsubara (2008). Based on the newly derived relations between the power spectrum in standard PT (SPT) and that in LRT, we obtain analytic expressions for the power spectrum in LRT up to 2-loop order in both real and redshift spaces. In addition to the nonlinear gravitational clustering term, resultant expressions of these two PTs have the terms which describe the Kaiser effect, the Finger-of-God effect and the nonlinear density-velocity coupling which can not be embedded in the traditional streaming model. In real space, comparing the improved prediction of LRT with N -body simulations, we find that the 2-loop corrections can extend the valid range of wave numbers where we can predict the power spectrum within 1% accuracy by a factor of 1.0 ($z=0.5$), 1.3 (1), 1.6 (2) and 1.8 (3) vied with 1-loop LRT results. On the other hand, in all

redshift ranges, the higher-order corrections are shown to be less significant on the two-point correlation functions around the baryon acoustic peak, because the 1-loop LRT is already accurate enough to explain the nonlinearity on those scales. In redshift space, it is also found that the 2-loop corrections can improve the accuracy of both PT models. For redshift-space power spectrum, the quantitative study shows that the ranges of validity in SPT and LRT are extended especially at high redshift ranges. Due to the resummation treatment and higher-order corrections, 2-loop LRT shows better agreement with N -body simulations entirely. On the other hand, for the two-point correlation function, we find that both 1- and 2-loop LRT are accurate enough to explain the nonlinearity around the baryon acoustic peak. In addition, the 2-loop corrections can reproduce the nonlinear enhancement in the results of N -body simulations appropriately, and significantly improve the accuracy of small-scale correlation functions at $> 30h^{-1}\text{Mpc}$ within 5 % precision.

Next, we show the simple description to understand both the shift and the broadening of the baryon acoustic peak simultaneously via the Lagrangian picture. It is found that these effects are simply explained as the remapping effect, similar to the lensing effect on the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB). Because of the (semi) random motion of the fluid element, the density field is diffused as nearly Gaussian and baryon acoustic peak is smeared. In addition, correction factor originated by the pure geometric effect cause the shrinking of the baryon acoustic scale. We compare our expressions for the shift and the broadening with N -body simulations, and confirm well agreement around the baryon acoustic scale. For WMAP5 cosmology, the relative shrinking of the baryon acoustic scale is analytically estimated as $0.601D^2(z)$ [%], where the linear growth rate $D(z)$ is normalized 1 at redshift $z=0$.

These qualitative and quantitative results can help us to understand the origin of the nonlinearities in the cosmological perturbation theory, and enable us to construct the accurate model for the cosmological large-scale structure. We conceive that this thesis may encourage for an accurate determination of acoustic scale and redshift distortion, and eventually lead us to reveal the origin of the cosmic acceleration.

論文審査の結果の要旨

近年、宇宙論的観測から宇宙定数の存在が観測的に強く示唆されているが、その正体は依然として不明であり、観測から性質への制限を付けることが強く求められている。現在、大規模銀河赤方偏移サーベイによるバリオン音響振動と宇宙の大規模構造による弱い重力レンズ効果である宇宙シアが有力な観測と考えられており、これらの観測が始まろうとしている。しかしこれらの効果はいずれもごく微小であり精度のよい観測と正確な理論予想が必要である。本論文は近い将来の観測を見据え、宇宙の構造形成の基本である暗黒物質の密度揺らぎの成長、とくに非線形成長をラグランジュ的な立場から研究したものである。従来の近似法をさらに高次に進め、さらに実際に観測される赤方偏移の効果を完全に取り入れ、これまで扱えなかった重力の非線形性が重要になる小スケールまで扱えるようになり、理論予想の精度を大きく高めることに成功した点は非常に高く評価される。このような精度の向上と同時に品論文ではこれまでの違った方法で、バリオン音響振動における非線形性の効果に対して新たな物理説明を与えたことも評価される。以上結果はすでに学術雑誌に2編掲載されている。

以上の論文の内容は、著者が自立して研究活動を行うに必要な高度の研究能力と学識を有することを示している。したがって、岡村 雅普提出の博士論文は、博士（理学）の学位論文として合格と認める。